CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Brahmin Wine.

11 Cases containing two dozen each *MADEIRA WINE*, which has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies, a superior article, for sale at $10 per dozen. JOHN HUSKE.

February 10, 1830. 62-3w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

16 Hhds. Sugar,
25 do. superior Molasses,
15 bags green Coffee,
2 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
50 boxes No. 1 Soap,
By WILLKINGS & CO.

February 10. 62-4w.

Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 62-7w.

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62-t10A.

Old Combs Repaired.

THE Subscriber repairs and polishes Tortoise Shell Combs in the neatest and most superior style, on reasonable terms. Combs left with Mr. George W. McDonald, Person street, Fayetteville, will be forwarded to the Subscriber, and promptly repaired and returned.

JOSHUA LUMSDEN.

Raleigh, Feb. 10, 1830. 62-2w.

THE Subscribers offer for sale low for cash or country produce, the following articles, which comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market, viz.

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bols. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime Green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Lead,
25 hhds prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 do. Dutch Madder,
4 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Plain, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

Fayetteville, January 28, 1830. 60tf.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, at wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

Deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

Valuable real Estate

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on the first day of March next, at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, all the *REAL ESTATE* (the Banking House excepted) belonging to the State Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville and its vicinity, consisting of Lots or Parcels of Ground with their Buildings and Improvements, and tracts of Land following, viz.

One Lot of Ground containing about an acre, on the south side of Mumford street, with a large and elegant two story Dwelling House, a large Ware House in good repair, a Stable and other out Houses thereon, known as the Mumford Place.

One Lot at the corner of Person and Dick streets, with a large two story House, occupied as a store and dwelling, and a large two story Warehouse thereon, formerly Henry Branson's.

One unimproved Lot, having about sixty feet front on Winslow street, and running back about one hundred and twenty feet.

Two unimproved Lots, on Hillsborough street, a little north of Maiden lane, one having about 50 and the other about 66 feet front and running back about 100 feet.

One Lot with a large three story unfinished brick House, intended for two stores and dwellings, adjoining the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, formerly Henry Branson's.

One Lot on Person street, with a large Warehouse thereon, rented to the Town as a public Flour Warehouse.

One Lot situate on a cross street between Person and Russell streets, with a handsome two story dwelling House, Kitchen, Garden, &c.

One Lot fronting on Person and Bow streets, a few yards east of the Town House, with a large Store House on each street, and convenient Warehouses back, formerly owned by Oliver Pearce.

One Lot with a convenient Warehouse thereon, and one or two vacant Lots adjoining situate between Gillespie and Dick streets, nearly opposite the State Bank, formerly Dun. Thompson's

Several Lots and Warehouses in Lower Fayetteville, and two well known and convenient Wharves, all lately Duncan Thompson's.

A Lot with a two story House of two tenements, fronting on Hay street opposite the Mansion Hotel, and running back to old street, formerly Col. Clark's.

That elegant and desirable Residence on Hay Mount called the Mac Millan Place, with about twelve acres of ground. The Dwelling House is large and commodious, commanding a fine view of the town. The Garden and Out Houses have lately undergone considerable repair. This place is admirably calculated for a Summer Seat or permanent residence for persons leaving the low country in pursuit of health.

1120 acres of tolerably timbered Land, within two miles of Fayetteville with an excellent Mill Seat, on a never failing stream running through the land, formerly the property of John Hadly.

640 acres of Land on Beaver Creek, within six miles of Fayetteville, formerly L. Newby's.

122 acres of Land, a little North West of Hay Mount, within a mile and a half of town, affording several healthy and pleasant situations for building, on which there are excellent Springs.

1081 acres of well wooded Sandhill Land, within four miles of Fayetteville, well calculated for summer residences, formerly John McKay, Jun's.

A Plantation of 300 acres of first rate Land on the East side of Cape Fear river, about miles below Fayetteville, formerly Thomas Davis's

50 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear, about 15 miles below Fayetteville, adjoining Lands belonging to the heirs of John Thames.

Very liberal credit will be given to the purchasers; particular terms made known at sale, which will be made by order of the President and Directors of said Bank.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *President.*

Raleigh, January 14, 1830. 59ts.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware.
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8, 1829. 44tf.

For Sale,

10 Bbls Train Oil, 70 kegs white Lead,
3,500 bush. Turks Island and Liver. Salt,
50 bags Coffee, 50 ps. cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, 100lbs. seine and sewing Twine,
8 tons Iron, German and blister Steel,
25 kegs cut Nails, English Castings,
50 bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
25 hhds. Molasses, stone Jugs,
Hyson, imperial and gunpowder Teas,
Wines, Oils, Spice, window Glass,
Boxes of Soap, Starch, &c. &c.,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery.

JOHN HUSKE.

October 14, 1829. tf.

Blanks for sale.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.

Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w.

Molasses.

20 Hhds superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,

In the Senate of the United States.

[MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.]

But, Sir, to return to the remark of the honorable member from South Carolina. He says that Congress has sold these lands, and put the money into the Treasury, while other Governments, acting in a more liberal spirit, gave away their lands; and that we ought, also, to have given ours away. I shall not stop to state an account between our revenues derived from land, and our expenditures in Indian treaties and Indian wars. But, I must refer the honorable gentleman to the origin of his own title to the soil of these Territories, and remind him that we received them on conditions, and under trust, which would have been violated by giving the soil away. For compliance with those conditions, and the just execution of those trusts, the public faith was solemnly pledged. The public lands of the United States have been derived from four principal sources. First. Cessions made to the United States, by individual States, on the recommendation & request of the old Congress. Second. The compact with Georgia, in 1802. Third. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 Fourth. The purchase of Florida, in 1819. Of the first class, the most important was the session by Virginia, of all her right and title, as well of soil as jurisdiction, to all the territory within the limits of her charter, lying to the Northwest of the river Ohio. It may not be ill-timed to recur to the causes and occasions of this and the other similar grants.

When the war of the Revolution broke out, a great difference existed in different States, in the proportion between people and territory. The Northern and Eastern States, with very small surfaces, contained comparatively a thick population, and there was generally within their limits, no great quantity of waste lands belonging to the Government, or the Crown of England. On the contrary, there were in the Southern States, in Virginia and in Georgia for example, extensive public domains, wholly unsettled, and belonging to the Crown. As these possessions would necessarily fall from the Crown, in the event of a prosperous issue of the war, it was insisted that they ought to devolve on the United States for the good of the whole. The war, it was argued, was undertaken and carried on at the common expense of all the colonies; its benefits, if successful ought also to be common; and the property of the common enemy, when vanquished, ought to be regarded as the general acquisition of all. While yet the war was raging, it was contended that Congress ought to have the power to dispose of vacant and unpatented lands, commonly called Crown lands, for defraying the expenses of the war, and for other public and general purposes. "Reason and justice," said the Assembly of New Jersey, in 1778. "must decide, that the property which existed in the Crown of Great Britain, previous to the present Revolution, ought now to belong to Congress, in trust for the use and benefit of the United States. They have fought and bled for it, in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed. Shall such States as are shut out, by situation, from availing themselves of the least advantage from this quarter, be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled, in a short period, to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole confederacy."

Moved by these considerations, and these addresses made it, Congress took up the subject, and in September, 1780, recommended to the several States in the Union, having claims to Western Territory, to make liberal cessions of a portion thereof to the United States; and on the 10th of October, 1780, Congress resolved, *that any lands, so ceded in pursuance of their preceding recommendation, should be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States; should be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, to become members of the Federal Union, with the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States; and that the lands should be granted or settled, at such times, and under such regulations, as should be agreed on by Congress.* Again, in September, 1783, Congress passed another resolution, expressing the conditions on which cessions from States should be received; and in October following, Virginia made her cession, reciting the resolution, or act, of September preceding, and then transfering her title to her Northwestern Territory to the U. States, upon the express condition, *that the land, so ceded, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the Confederation Virginia inclusive, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.* The grants from other States were on similar conditions. Massachusetts and Connecticut both had claims to Western lands, and both relinquished them to the United States in the same manner. These grants were all made on three substantial conditions or trusts. First, that the ceded Territories should be formed into States, and admitted in due time into the Union, with all the rights belonging to other States. Second, that the lands should form a common fund to be disposed of for the general benefit of all the States. Third, that they should be sold and settled, at such time and in such manner as Congress should direct.

Now, sir, it is plain that Congress ever has been, and is not now, at liberty to disregard these solemn conditions. For the fulfilment of all these trusts, the public faith was, and is, fully pledged. How, then, would it have been possible for Congress, if it had been so disposed, to give away the public lands? How could they have followed the example of other Governments, if there had been such a kind considered the conquest of the wilderness an equivalent compensation for the soil? The States had looked to this Territory perhaps too sanguinely, as a fund out of which means were to come to defray the expenses of the war. It had been received as a fund, as a fund Congress had bound itself to apply it. To have given it away, would have defeated all the objects which Congress, and particular States, had had in view, in asking and obtaining the cession, and would have plainly violated the conditions, which the ceding States attached to their own grants.

The gentleman admits, that the lands cannot be given away until the national debt is paid; because, to a part of that debt they stand pledged. But this is not the original pledge. There is, so to speak, an earlier mortgage. Before the debt was funded, at the moment of the cession of the lands, and by the very terms of that cession, every State in the Union obtained an interest in them, as in a common fund.—Congress has uniformly adhered to this condition. It has proceeded to sell the lands, and to realize as much from them, as was compatible with the other trusts created by the same deeds of cession. One of these deeds of trust, as I have already said, was, that the lands should be sold and settled, *at such time and manner as Congress shall direct.* The government has always felt itself bound, in regard to sale and settlement, to exercise its own best judgment, and not to transfer the discretion to others. It has not felt itself at liberty to dispose of the soil, therefore, in large masses, to individuals, thus leaving to them the time *and manner of settlement.* It had stipulated to use its own judgment If, for instance, in order to rid itself of the trouble of forming a system for the sale of those lands, and going into detail, it had sold the whole of what is now Ohio, in one mass, to individuals, or companies, it would clearly have departed from its just obligations. And who can now tell, or conjecture, how great would have been the evil of such a course? Who can say, what mischiefs would have ensued, if Congress had thrown these territories into the hands of private speculation? Or who, on the other hand, can now foresee, what the event would be, should the government depart from the same wise course hereafter; and, not content with such constant absorption of the public lands as the natural growth of our population may accomplish, should force great portions of them, at nominal or very low prices, into private hands, to be sold and settled, as and when such holders might think would be most for their own interest? Hitherto, sir, I maintain, Congress has acted wisely, and done its duty on this subject. I hope it will continue to do it. Departing from the original idea, so soon as it was found practicable and convenient, of selling by townships, Congress has disposed of the soil in smaller and still smaller portions, till, at length, it sells in parcels of no more than eighty acres; thus putting it into the power of every man in the country, however poor, but who has health and strength to become a freeholder if he desires, not of barren acres, but of rich and fertile soil. The government has performed all the conditions of the grant. While it has regarded the public lands as a common fund, and has sought to make what reasonably could be made of them, as a source of revenue, it has also applied its best wisdom to sell and settle them, as fast and as happily as possible; and when new numbers would warrant it, such Territory has been successively admitted into the Union, with all the rights of an independent State.

Is there then, sir, I ask, any well founded charge of hard dealing; any just accusation for negligence, indifference, or parsimony, which is capable of being sustained against the government of the country, in its conduct towards the new States? Sir, I think there is not.

But there was another observation of the Honorable Member, which, I confess, did not a little surprise me. As a reason for wishing to get rid of the public lands as soon as we could, and as we might, the Hon. Gentleman said, he wanted no permanent sources of income. He wished to see the time when the government should not possess a shilling of permanent revenue. If he could speak a magical word, and by that word convert the whole Capitol into gold, the word should not be spoken. The administration of a fixed revenue, he said, only consolidates the government, and corrupts the people! Sir, I confess I heard these sentiments uttered on this floor, not without deep regret and pain.

I am aware that these, and similar opinions, are espoused by certain persons out of the Capitol, and out of this Government; but I did not expect so soon to find them here. Consolidation!—that perpetual cry, both of terror and delusion—Consolidation! Sir, when Gentlemen speak of the effects of a common fund, belonging to all the States, as having a tendency to consolidation, what do they mean? Do they mean, or can they mean, any thing more than that the Union of the States will be strengthened, by whatever continues or furnishes inducements to the people of the States to hold together? If they mean merely this, then, no doubt, the public lands, as well as every thing else in which we have a common interest, tends to consolidation; and to this species of consolidation every true American ought to be attached; it is neither more nor less than strengthening the Union itself. This is the sense in which the framers of the Constitution use the word Consolidation; and in which sense I adopt and cherish it. They tell us, in the letter submitting the Constitution to the consideration of the country, that "*In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected.*"

This, Sir, is Gen. Washington's consolidation.—This is the true constitutional consolidation. I wish to see no new powers drawn to the general Government; but I confess I rejoice in whatever tends to strengthen the bond that unites us, and encourages the hope that our Union may be perpetual. And, therefore, I cannot but feel regret at the expression of such opinions as the Gentleman has avowed; because I think their obvious tendency is to weaken the bond of our connexion. I know that there are some persons in the part of the country from which the Hon. Member comes, who habitually speak of the Union in terms of indifference, or even of disparagement. The Hon. Member himself is not, I trust, and can never be, one of these. They significantly declare, that *it is time to calculate the value of the Union;* and their aim seems to be to enumerate, and to magnify all the evils, real and imaginary, which the Government under the Union produces.

The tendency of all these ideas and sentiments is obviously to bring the Union into discussion, as a mere question of present and temporary expediency—nothing more than a mere matter of profit and loss. The Union to be preserved, while it suits local and temporary purposes to preserve it; and to be sundered whenever it shall be found to thwart such purposes. Union, of itself, is considered by the disciples of this school as hardly a good. It is only regarded as a possible means of good; or, on the other hand, as a possible means of evil. They cherish no deep and fixed regard for it, flowing from a thorough conviction of its absolute and vital necessity to our welfare. Sir, I deprecate and deplore this tone of thinking and acting. I deem far otherwise of the Union of the States; and so did the framers of the Constitution themselves. What they said I believe; fully and sincerely believe, that the Union of the States is essential to the prosperity and safety of the States. I am a *Unionist*, and in this sense, a National Republican. I would strengthen the ties that hold us together. Far, indeed, in my wishes, very far distant be the day, when our associated and fraternal stripes shall be severed asunder, and when that happy constellation under which we have risen to so much renown, shall be broken up, and be seen sinking, star after star, into obscurity and night!

Among other things, the Hon. Member spoke of the public debt. To that he holds the public lands pledged, and has expressed his usual earnestness for its total discharge. Sir, I have always voted for every measure for reducing the debt, since I have been in Congress. I wish it paid because it is a debt; and so far, is a charge upon the industry of the country, and the finances of the Government. But, Sir, I have observed, that, whenever the subject of the public debt is introduced into the Senate, a morbid sort of fervor is manifested in regard it, which I have been sometimes at a loss to understand. The debt is not now large, and is in a course of most rapid reduction. A very few years will see it extinguished. Now I am not entirely able to persuade myself that it is not certain supposed incidental tendencies and effects of this debt, rather than its pressure and charge as a debt, that cause so much anxiety to get rid of it. Possibly it may be regarded as in some degree a tie, holding the different parts of the country together, by considerations of mutual interest. If this be one of its effects, the effect itself is, in my opinion not to be lamented. Let me not be misunderstood. I would not continue the debt for the sake of any collateral or consequential advantage, such as I have mentioned. I only mean to say, that the consequence itself is not one that I regret. At the same time, that if there are others who would, or who do regret it, I differ from them.

As I have already remarked, Sir, it was one among the reasons assigned by the honorable member for his wish to be rid of the public lands altogether, that the public disposition of them, and the revenues derived from them, tend to corrupt the people. This, sir, I confess, passes my comprehension. These lands are sold at public auction, or taken up at fixed prices to form farms and freeholds. Whom does this corrupt? According to the system of sales, a fixed proportion is every where reserved, as a fund for education. Does education corrupt? Is the schoolmaster a corrupter of youth? the spelling book, does it break down the morals of the rising generation? and the Holy Scriptures, are they fountains of corruption? or if, in the exercise of a provident liberality, in regard to its own property as a great landed proprietor, and to high purposes of utility towards others, the government gives portions of these lands to the making of a canal, or the opening of a road, in the country where the lands themselves are situated, what alarming and overwhelming corruption follows from all this? Can there be nothing pure in government, except the exercise of mere control? Can nothing be done without corruption, but the imposition of penalty and restraint? Whatever is positively beneficent, whatever is actively good, whatever spreads abroad benefits and blessings which all can see, and all can feel, whatever opens resources, augments population, enhances the value of property and diffuses knowledge—must all this be rejected and reprobated as a dangerous and obnoxious policy, hurrying us to the double ruin of a government, turned into despotism by the mere exercise of acts of beneficence, and of a people, corrupted, beyond hope of rescue, by the improvement of their condition?

The Gentleman proceeded, sir, to draw a frightful picture of the future. He spoke of the centuries that must elapse, before all the lands could be sold, and the great hardships that the States must suffer while the United States reserved to itself, within their limits such large portions of soil, not liable to taxation.—Sir, this is all, or mostly imagination. If these lands were leasehold property, if they were held by the United States on rent, there would be much in the idea. But they are wild lands, held only till they can be sold; reserved no longer than till somebody will take them up, at low prices. As to their not being taxed, I would ask whether the States themselves, if they owned them, would tax them before sale?—Sir, if in any case any State can shew that the policy of the United States retards her settlement, or prevents her from cultivating the lands within her limits, she shall have my vote to alter that policy. But I look upon the public lands as a public fund, and that we are no more authorized to give them away gratuitously than to give away gratuitously the money in the Treasury. I am quite aware, that the sums drawn annually from the Western States make a heavy drain upon them, but that is unavoidable. For that very reason, among others, I have always been inclined to pursue towards them a kind and most liberal policy, but I am not at liberty to forget, at the same time, what is due to other States, and to the solemn engagements under which the government rests.

I come now, Mr. President, to that part of the Gentleman's speech, which has been the main occasion of my addressing the Senate. The East! the obnoxious, the rebuked, the always reproached East! We have come in, sir, on this debate, for even more than a common share of accusation and attack. If the honorable member from South Carolina was not our original accuser, he has yet recited the indictment against us, with the air and tone of a public prosecutor. He has summoned us to plead, on our arraignment; and he tells us we are charged with the crime of a narrow and selfish policy, of endeavoring to restrain emigration to the West, and, having that object in view, of maintaining a steady opposition to western measures and western interests. And the cause of all this narrow and selfish policy, the gentleman finds in the tariff—I think he called it the accursed policy, of the tariff. This policy, the gentleman tells us, requires multitudes of dependent laborers, a population of paupers, and that it is to secure these at home, that the East opposes whatever may induce to western emigration. Sir, I rise to defend the East. I rise to repel, both the charge itself, and the cause assigned for it. I deny that the East has, at any time, shewn an illiberal policy towards the West. I pronounce the whole accusation to be without the least foundation in any facts, existing either now, or at any previous time. I deny it in the general, and I deny each and all its particulars. I deny the sum total, and I deny the detail. I deny that the East has ever manifested hostility to the West, and I deny that she has adopted any policy that would naturally have led her in such a course. But the tariff! Sir, I beg to say, in regard to the East, that the original policy of the tariff is not hers, whether it be wise or unwise. New England is not its author. If gentlemen will recur to the tariff of 1816, they will find that that was not carried by New England votes. It was truly more a Southern, than an Eastern measure. And what votes carried the tariff of 1824? Certainly, not those of New England. It is known to have been made matter of reproach, especially against Massachusetts, that she would not aid the tariff of 1824; and a selfish motive was imputed to her for that also. In point of fact, it is true that she did, indeed, oppose the tariff of 1824. There were more votes in favor of that law in the House of Representatives, not only in each of a majority of the Western States, but even in Virginia herself also, than in Massachusetts. It was literally forced upon New England; and this shows how groundless, how void of all

probability any charge must be, which imputes to her hostility to the growth of the Western States, as naturally flowing from a cherished policy of her own. But leaving all these conjectures about causes and motives, I go at once to the fact, and I meet it with one broad, comprehensive, and emphatic negative. I deny, that in any part of her history, at any period of the government, or in relation to any leading subject, New England has manifested such hostility as is charged upon her. On the contrary, I maintain that, from the day of the cession of the Territories by the States to Congress, no portion of the country has acted, either with more liberality or more intelligence on the subject of the western lands, in the new States, than New England. This statement, though strong, is no stronger than the strictest truth will warrant.—Let us look at the historical facts. So soon as the cessions were obtained, it became necessary to make provision for the government and disposition of the Territory—the country was to be governed. This, for the present, it was obvious, must be by some territorial system of administration. But the soil, also, was to be granted and settled. Those immense regions, large enough almost for an empire, were to be appropriated to private ownership. How was this best to be done? What system for sale and disposition should be adopted? Two modes for conducting the sale presented themselves; the one a southern, and the other a northern mode. It would be tedious, sir, here, to run out these different systems, into all their distinctions, and to contrast their opposite results. That which was adopted was the northern system, and is that which we now see in successful operation in all the new States. That which was rejected, was the system of warrants, surveys, entry, and location; such as prevails south of the Ohio. It is not necessary to extend these remarks into invidious comparisons. This last system, is that which, as has been emphatically said, has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied, with so many conflicting titles and claims. Every body acquainted with the subject, knows how easily it leads to speculation and litigation—two great calamities in a new country.—From this system actually established, these evils are banished. Now, sir, in effecting this great measure, the first important measure on the whole subject, New England acted with vigour and effect, and the latest posterity of those who settled north-west of the Ohio, will have reason to remember, with gratitude, her patriotism and her wisdom. The system adopted was her own system. She knew, for she had tried and proved its value. It was the only old fashioned way of surveying lands, before the issuing of any title papers, and then, of inserting accurate and precise descriptions in the patents or grants, and proceeding with regular reference to metes and bounds—This gives to original titles, derived from government, a certain and fixed character; it cuts up litigation by the roots, and the settler commences his labors with the assurance that he has a clear title. It is easy to perceive but not easy to measure, the importance of this in a new country. New England gave this system to the west; and while it remains, there will be spread over all the west one monument of her intelligence in matters of government, and her practical good sense.

At the foundation of the constitution of these new northwestern States, we are accustomed, sir, to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character, than the ordinance of '87. That instrument was drawn by NATHAN DANE, then, and now, a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to few men, to be the authors of a political measure of a more large and enduring consequence. It fixed, forever, the character of the population in the vast regions Northwest of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any any other than free men. It laid the interdict against personal servitude, in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper, also, than all local constitutions. Under the circumstances then existing, I look upon this original and seasonable provision as a real good attained. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow. It was a great and salutary measure of prevention. Sir, I should fear the rebuke of no intelligent gentleman of Kentucky, were I to ask whether, if such an ordinance could have been applied to his own State while it was yet a wilderness, and before Boone had passed the gap of the Alleghany, he does not suppose it would have contributed to the ultimate greatness of that commonwealth? It is, at any rate, not to be doubted, that where it did apply, it has produced an effect not easily to be described, or measured in the growth of the States, and the extent and increase of their population. Now, Sir, this great measure, again was carried by the North, and by the North alone. There were, indeed, individuals elsewhere favorable to it; but it was supported as a measure, entirely by the votes of the northern States. If New England had been governed by the narrow and selfish views now ascribed to her, this very measure was, of all others, the best calculated to thwart her purposes. It was, of all things, the very means of rendering certain a vast emigration from her own population to the west. She looked to that consequence only to disregard it. She deemed the regulation a most useful one to the States that would spring up on the territory, and advantageous to the country at large. She adhered to the principle of it perseveringly, year after year, until it was finally accomplished.

Leaving then, Mr. President, these two great and leading measures, and coming down to our own times, what is there in the history of recent measures of government that exposes New England to this accusation of hostility to western interests? I assert, boldly, that in all measures conducive to the welfare of the West since my acquaintance here, no part of the country has manifested a more liberal policy. I beg to say, sir, that I do not state this with a view of claiming for her any special regard on that account. Not at all. She does not place her support of measures on the ground of favor conferred—far otherwise. What she has done has been consonant to her view of the general good, and therefore she has done it. She has sought to make no gain of it; on the contrary, individuals may have felt some regret at finding the relative importance of their own States diminished, by the growth of the West. But New England has regarded that as in the natural course of things, and has never complained of it. Let me see any one measure favorable to the West, which has been opposed by New England since the government bestowed its attention to these western improvements. Select what you will, if it be a measure of acknowledged utility, I answer for it, it will be found that not only were New England votes for it, but that New England votes carried it. Will you take the Cumberland road? who has made that? Will you take the Portland Canal, whose support carried that bill? Sir, at what period beyond the Greek kalends, could these measures, or measures like these, have been accomplished, had they depended on the votes of Southern gentlemen? Why, Sir, we know that we must have waited till the constitutional notions of those gentlemen had undergone an entire change. Generally speaking, they have done nothing, and can do nothing. All that has been effected, has been done by the votes of reproached New England. I undertake to say, Sir, that if you look to the votes of any one of these measures, and strike out from the lists of ayes the names of New England members, it will be found that in every case, the South would then have voted down the West, and the measure would have failed. I do not believe any one instance can be found where this is not strictly true. I do not believe that one dollar has been expended for these purposes beyond the mountain, which could have been obtained with out cordial co-operation and support from N. England.

Sir, I put the gentleman to the West itself. Let gentlemen who have sat here ten years, come forth and declare, by what aids, and by whose votes, they have succeeded, in measures deemed of essential importance to their part of the country. To all men of sense and candour, in or out of Congress, who have any knowledge upon the subject, New England may appeal for refutation of the reproach now attempted to be cast upon her, in this respect.

I take the liberty to repeat, that I make no claim, on behalf of New England, or an account of that which I have not stated. She does not profess to have acted out of favor; for it would not become her so to have acted. She solicits for no especial thanks; but, in the consciousness of having done her duty in these things, uprightly and honestly, and with a fair and liberal spirit, be assured she will repel, whenever she thinks the occasion calls for it, an unjust and groundless imputation of partiality and selfishness.

The gentleman alluded to a report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, which, according to his reading or construction of it, recommended what he calls the tariff policy; that is, the restraining of emigration to the West, for the purpose of keeping hands at home, to carry on the manufactures. I think, sir, that the gentleman misapprehended the meaning of the Secretary, in the interpretation given to his remarks. I understand him only as saying, that since the low price of lands at the West acts as a constant and standing bounty to agriculture, it is, on that account, the more reasonable, to provide encouragement for manufactures. But, sir, even if the Secretary's observation were to be understood as the gentleman understands it, it would not be a sentiment borrowed from any New England source. Whether it be right or wrong, it does not originate in that quarter.

In the course of these remarks, Mr. President, I have spoken of the supposed desire, on the part of the Atlantic States, to check, or at least not to hasten, Western emigration, as *a narrow policy*. Perhaps I ought to have qualified the expression; because, sir, I am now about to quote the opinions of one, to whom I would impute nothing narrow. I am now about to refer you to the language of a gentleman of much and deserved distinction, now a member of the other House and occupying a prominent situation there. The gentleman, sir, is from South Carolina. In 1825, a debate arose in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Western Road. It happened to me to take some part in that debate; I was answered by the honorable gentleman to whom I have alluded, and I replied. May I be pardoned, sir, if I read a part of this debate.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts has urged," said Mr. McDuffie, "as one leading reason why the Government should make roads to the West, that these roads have a tendency to settle the public lands; that they increase the inducements to settlement, and that this is a national object. Sir, I differ entirely from his views on the subject. I think that the public lands are settling quite fast enough; that our people need want no stimulus to urge them thither; but want rather a check, at least on that artificial tendency to Western settlement, which we have created by our own laws.

"The gentleman says that the great object of Government, with respect to those lands, is not to make them a source of revenue, but to get them settled. What would have been thought of this argument in the old thirteen States? It amounts to this, that those States are to offer a bonus of their own impoverishment, to create a vortex to swallow up our floating population. Look, Sir, at the present aspect of the Southern States. In no part of Europe will you see the same indications of decay. Deserted villages—houses falling to ruin—impoverished lands thrown out of cultivation. Sir, I believe that if the public lands had never been sold, the aggregate amount of the national wealth would have been greater at this moment. Our population, if concentrated in the old States, and not ground down by tariffs, would have been more prosperous and more wealthy. But every inducement has been held out to them to settle in the West, until our population has become sparse, and then the effects of this sparseness are now to be counteracted by another artificial system. Sir, I say if there is any object worthy the attention of this Government, it is a plan which shall limit the sale of the public lands. If those lands were sold according to their real value, be it so. But while the Government continues as it now does, to give them away, they will draw the population of the older States and still farther increase the effect which is already distressingly felt, and which must go to diminish the value of all those States possess. And this, Sir, is held out to us as a motive for granting the present appropriation. I would not, indeed, prevent the formation of roads on these considerations, but I certainly would not encourage it. Sir, there is an additional item in the account of the benefits which this Government has conferred on the Western States. It is the sale of the public lands at the minimum price. At this moment we are selling to the people of the West, lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents, which are worth fifteen, and which would sell at that price if the markets were not glutted."

Mr. Webster observed, in reply, that the gentleman from South Carolina had mistaken him, if he supposed that it was his wish so to hasten the sales of the public lands, as to throw them into the hands of purchasers, who would sell again. His idea only went as far as this: that the price should be fixed so low as not to prevent the settlement of the lands, yet not so low as to induce speculators to purchase. Mr. W. observed that he could not at all concur with the gentleman from South Carolina, in wishing to restrain the laboring classes of population in the eastern States from going to any part of our territory, where they could better their condition; nor did he suppose such an idea was any where entertained. The observations of the gentleman had opened to him new views of policy on this subject, and he thought he now could perceive why some of our States continued to have such bad roads; it must be for the purpose of preventing people from going out of them. The gentleman from South Carolina supposes, that if our population had been confined to the old thirteen States, the aggregate wealth of the country would have been greater than it now is. But Sir, it is an error, that the increase of the aggregate of the national wealth, is the object chiefly to be pursued by government. The distribution of the national wealth is an object quite as important as its increase. He was not surprised that the old States, not increasing in population so fast as was expected (for he believed nothing like a decrease was pretended) should be an idea by no means agreeable to gentlemen from those States; we are all reluctant in submitting to the loss of relative importance—but this was nothing more than the natural condition of a country densely populated in one part, and possessing in another a vast tract of unsettled land. The plan of the gentleman went to reverse the order of nature, vainly expecting to retain men within a small and comparatively unproductive territory "who have all the world before them where to choose." For his own part, he was in favour of letting population take its own course; he should experience no feeling of mortification if any of his constituents liked better to settle on the Kansas or the Arkansas, or the Lord knows where, within our territory; let them go and be happier if they could. The gentleman says, our aggregate of wealth would have been greater if our population had been restrained within the limits of the old States; but does he not consider population to be wealth? And has not this been increased by the settlement of a new and fertile country? Such a country presents the most alluring of all prospects to a young and laboring man; it gives him a freehold—it offers to him weight and respectability in society; and above all, it presents to him a prospect of a permanent provision for his children. Sir, these are inducements which never were resisted, and never will be; and, were the whole extent of country filled with population up to the Rocky Mountains, these inducements would carry that population forward to the shores of the Pacific ocean. Sir, it is in vain to talk; individuals will seek their own good, and not any artificial aggregate of the national wealth a young, enterprising and hardy agriculturist, can conceive of nothing better to him than plenty of good, cheap land."

Sir, with the reading of these extracts I leave the subject. The Senate will bear me witness that I am not accustomed to allude to local opinions, nor to compare, nor contrast different portions of the country. I have often suffered things to pass which I might properly enough have considered as deserving a remark, without any observation. But I have felt it my duty, on this occasion, to vindicate the State I represent from charges and imputations on her public character and conduct, which I know to be undeserved and unfounded. If advanced elsewhere, they might be passed, perhaps, without notice. But whatever is said here, is supposed to be entitled to public regard, and to deserve public attention—it derives importance and dignity from the place where it is uttered. As a true Representative of the State which has sent me here, it is my duty, and a duty which I shall fulfil, to place her history and her conduct, her honor and her character, in their just and proper light, so often as I think an attack is made upon her, so respectable as to deserve to be repelled.

Mr. W. concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The Hon. Robert H. Adams, from Mississippi, appointed a Senator in the place of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Sixteen private bills passed their 3d reading. After which, Mr. Rowan spoke an hour and a half on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the public lands.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

A Message was received from the President, transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint. The report states, that the coinage during the last year, amounts to $2,306,873 comprising $295,717 in gold coins, $1,994,578 in silver, and $16,580 in copper. The number of pieces of all kinds is stated to be 7,674,501.

Several petitions for and against Sunday mails were, as usual, presented; among them, one by Mr. Iredell, from inhabitants of North Carolina, against Sunday mails.

Mr. Foot's resolution being again taken up Mr. Barton of Missouri, spoke more than two hours, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

After the ordinary business of the day, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, and remained with closed doors about two hours.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

Mr. Barton spoke more than an hour in conclusion of his argument on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the public lands, and was followed by Mr. Holmes of Maine.

Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Rowan, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been recommitted the bill of the Senate "increasing the terms of the Judicial Courts of the U. States for the Southern District of New York, and adding to the compensation of several District Judges of the U. States, reported an amendment to make the 4th section read as follows:

That, hereafter, there shall be allowed the District Judges of the U. S., for the Districts of Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, each the yearly compensation of $2000; and to the District Judges of the following Districts respectively, the yearly compensation following: To the District Judge of N. Carolina $2000; of Maine $1800; of Rhode Island $1500; of Delaware $1500; of Maryland $2000; of New Jersey $1500; of Vermont $1200; and of the Western District of Pennsylvania $1800.

The bill to provide for taking the 5th Census, was received from the House of Representatives, read twice, and referred.

The Senate spent some time on Executive business, and then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 8.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles. The question was taken on Mr. Strong's motion to lay the bill on the table, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Barkley, Bockee, Borst, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Childs, Coleman, Condict, H. Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Davis, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Dwight, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Goodenow, Green, Grennell, Halsey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irwin, Irvin, Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Lecompte, Leiper, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Thomas Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Miller, Monell, Muhlenburg, Norton, Overton, Pierson, Powers, Ramsay, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Scott, Shields, Sill, Smith, Ambrose Spencer, Sprigg, Stanberry, Sterigere, Stephens, Henry R. Storrs, Strong, Southerland, Swan, Swift, Taylor, Test, John Thomson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Yancey, Young—107.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Angel, Archer, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Boon, Boulden, Cambreleng, Campbell, Chandler, Chilton, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, R. Craig, Crockett, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, Deberry, Desha, De Witt, Dorsey, Drayton, Duncan, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Gorham, Hall, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Hubbard, Isacks, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lent, Lewis, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, Mercer, Mitchell, Newton, Nuckols, Pearce, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Ripley, Rone, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Smyth, Speight, Richard Spencer, Standifer, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Verplanck, Wayne, Camp. P. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wingate—79.

The bill to provide for taking the 5th Census, was again taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Mr. Dorsey, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the widows and representatives of the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet.—It provides for donation of six months' additional pay, and allows them their pay until the first of January last.

Wednesday, Feb. 10.

Most of this and the following day were spent in consideration of the bills making appropriations for the support of government for the year 183, which were severally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Revenue and Foreign Intercourse.—Our readers may have observed in the minutes of the House of Representatives of Monday, notice of a Report made by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, growing out of that part of the Executive message to Congress, which related to smuggling, &c. The report is very voluminous, embracing 60 or 70 pages of close MS. and it is not in our power, from the hasty examination which we were permitted to have of it, to give any particular account of its tenor or character; but our readers may gather its general design perhaps, from the concluding intimation, which is as follows:

"In pursuance of the policy recommended in this report, the committee proposes to submit to the House during the present session, the following measures:

A bill further to regulate the salaries of our custom house officers;

A bill to amend the acts regulating the collection of the revenue;

A bill making an appropriation for public warehouses;

A bill allowing a drawback equivalent to the duties levied on raw materials consumed in ship building;

A bill allowing a drawback on cordage when exported;

A bill repealing our tonnage duties; and

A bill to extend our intercourse with foreign nations." *Nat. Intel.*

Calls for Information have multiplied of late exceedingly in Congress, and frequently embracing ground that a previous Congress had already travelled over. It is so easy and convenient a mode of getting at facts without the trouble of investigation, that it tempts to abuses. The trouble given unnecessarily in this way to the departments, is not trifling, and the expense to the nation of printing and reprinting, from session to session, frequently the same thing, is very great.

A Georgetown paper, edited by a gentleman formerly a clerk in the Navy Department, gives the following illustration of the labor and trouble occasioned by a call made in a few lines, and when satisfied, leading to nothing.

We have known a clerk to be employed a *whole summer* in preparing an answer to a call from Congress, and when finished, it occupied *less than one page of letter paper*. Few, if any, who saw this report could form an idea of the time and labor consumed. The resolution to which we allude, called for a statement of the expenses of all the Naval Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry for a certain number of years; to collect this, the records of the office were first searched, to ascertain the number of courts, and the members composing them; the accounts of every disbursing agent, as well as of each of these officers, had then to be examined to ascertain the payments in each year, and although it might appear a task very easily accomplished, it occupied, as we before stated, the time of one clerk a whole summer, and was contained in less than one page of letter paper.

There are said to be in the Senate of the United States, *thirty-nine* Lawyers, *two* Merchants, *one* Physician and *five* Farmers and Manufacturers; *nine* have been Governors of different States, and *fifteen* have been Judges.

In the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, at Washington, respecting the next *census*, the population of our Republic in 1830 is estimated thus:—Free 10,750,000; Slaves, 1,950,000; total, 12,600,000. A ratio of fifty thousand is recommended for the representation in the House.

A General Naval Court Martial assembled in this city on Monday last, for the trial of such officers as may be brought before it. The Court is composed as follows:

Captain Charles G. Ridgely, President,
Captain Joseph I. Nicholson,
Captain Edmund P. Kennedy,
Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones,
Master Commandant William B Shubrick,
Master Commandant Charles W Morgan,
Master Commandant Beverly Kennon,
Lieutenant Isaac McKeever,
Lieutenant Charles S. McCauley,
Henry M. Morfitt, Esq. Judge Advocate.

We are much concerned to hear, that a considerable number of officers, of the higher ranks of the service—a larger number, we believe, than has often occurred at any time before—are now under arrest, and will probably receive their trials by the Court now convened.—*National Intelligencer.*

Ardent Spirits in the Army.—It is well known, by our readers, that, by law, a certain portion of ardent spirits—whiskey is, we believe, the common liquor—is given to each soldier in the army of the United States. The allowance is *one gill* to each soldier on ordinary duty, and *a gill and a half* to those on fatigue duty. A friend of the cause of Temperance, in Congress, has moved an inquiry, into the expediency of putting a stop to this practice, by substituting for it an equivalent in money. In reply to inquiries made by the Military Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, communications have been received from Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, Gen. McComb, commander of the army, and Mr. Gibson, Commissary General of subsistence.

Gen. Eaton thinks that the quantity furnished by Government is too small to produce intemperance; but the evil is occasioned by liquors being furnished by citizens. He thinks this should be prevented.

Gen. McComb recommends that the rations of liquor be discontinued; and a portion of rice and molasses be issued in lieu thereof. He also suggests that a bounty of 1 dollar a month be paid to each soldier, at the expiration of his term, on his producing a certificate of *total* abstinence.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, in noticing this subject, says, "We know the views of the President (Jackson,) on this subject—we know that he considers the habitual use of ardent spirits in the Army and Navy as not only useless, but a great evil; and that he will do what he can, consistently with the proper duties of his station, to diminish its baneful effects. Gen. Jackson is an old Soldier, and knows what is good for soldiers, and what is not."

Legislative Dignity.—The late session of the Legislature of Alabama was distinguished by great warmth and asperity of feeling, occasioned principally by the investigation of a charge made against the Land Commissioners of fraud and corruption in the disposal of the 400,000 acres granted to the State by the general government. It appears to us, at this distance, that the inquiry, which resulted in the acquittal of the commissioners, was not, by any means, as thoroughly prosecuted as the character and interests of the officers implicated and of the State demanded. But, we have not referred to the subject for the purpose of expressing any decided opinion on it, so much as to show the great excitement which it produced. The Huntsville Democrat, of the 29th ult. says: "We are sorry to be under the necessity of stating, that, just before the rise of the Legislature, some of the members became very *pugnacious*. The "*d—d lie*" passed current; *spitting* on floors became fashionable; and two *pitched battles* were fought. We suppose these members, after passing laws to regulate the peace and harmony of society, were desirous to enforce them as soon as possible:

"For broken laws are ne'er the worse;
"Nay, till they are *broken*, have no force."
Lynchburg Virginian.

Young Napoleon.—The notes of "La Fille de l' Homme," contain much new information on the subject of this deeply interesting person, though I have been led to adopt a different view of his general disposition of character, which gives no sign of that sombre, melancholy turn of mind, which M. Barthelemy therein assigns him. It is impossible to watch the quick transition of marked expression which his countenance continually presents, without perceiving as plainly as though it were there written, that he was never formed in "nature's coarser mould." It is the one desire of his heart to be a soldier. On being remonstrated with on this imperfectly impressible desire, and taunted with a want of spirit in wishing to be an inferior officer, and to command a dependent body of troops, he replied, "Let me enter the army only as a common soldier, I ask no more." He is kept a close State Prisoner. He is very fond of field sport, in which he is occasionally indulged. Once he was permitted to attend a Review but the effect was such that the trial was never repeated. He is much beloved throughout the country.—*London Morn. Chronicle.*

Proof that a man is dead.—A subscriber to one of the eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor, that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would, without fail, discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under his OBITUARY head, with the attending circumstances of the time and place. Plenty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor—not with the pale ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions—but with a face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions, wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence with—"What the devil, sir, did you mean by publishing my death?" "Why, sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of any other person, viz: to let the world know that you were dead." "Well, but I'll be c—s—d if I am dead!" "No dead! then it's your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill in such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead—for I will not believe you would forfeit your word—O, no, "I see you have got round me Mr. Editor, but say no more about it—here's the money. And, harkee, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?" "O certainly sir, just to please you—though upon my word I cant help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill, on account of your friendship for me."

A Distinction.—At a tea party, the other day, as some ladies were indulging in a little scandal at the expense of an absent dandy, who was remarkable for his display of "*sideboards* and *wristbands*," "La!" said one of them, "would you believe it? I have been told that Mr. ——— has not a shirt to his back." A grave looking gentleman, who had hitherto been a silent listener, addressed the fair speaker as follows: "I assure you, Ma'am, you have been misinformed; the truth is, that Mr. ——— has not a *back* to his *shirt*." It is needless to explain that the *exquisite* only wore sleeves and a *dickey*.

A Bull, no Bull.—An honest son of Hibernia, who "makes it his home in this village," was asked the other day how many *children* he had. "Faith," says he, "I have three sons, and each of them has a sister." Quere—How many *daughters* has he?
Kinderhook Herald.

Virginia.—From what we see in the papers printed in different portions of the State, there is but little doubt of the acceptance of the new Constitution, by the people, without any regular opposition. It is true, many of the friends of reform (in the legitimate acceptance of the term) have been much disappointed in the result, but it is certainly a great improvement of the old system.—*Raleigh Register.*

Church Burnt.—On the morning of the 1st instant, about 1 o'clock, the stone Church of the Rev. Mr. Beecher, in Hanover street, Boston, was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire was extinguished almost the whole interior of the building and the elegant organ were destroyed.

The Legislature of Maine appears, from the Portland papers, to be in a peck of troubles." One half of the Senate seceded on the 2d instant; and on the same day, sixty-seven members of the lower house "put on their hats and walked out." A convention of the two houses was to have been held on that day, for the purpose of electing three persons to fill vacancies in the Senate. Of the Senate eight members, and of the House seventy-five, accordingly met in convention, and elected Messrs. Bodwell, Usher and Appleton, by nearly a unanimous vote.

Maine has a Governor—at last.—We learn from the Portland papers of Saturday, that in consequence of the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that Mr. Hall, President of the Senate, was the acting Governor, the anti-Jackson party in that body became a majority, (before, the two parties stood 8 and 8,) and having passed a vote permitting the three (Adams) Senators, from the District of York, to retain their seats; a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had rejected the report of the committee on the suffrages for Governor, and to accept the said report as amended. This motion was carried, Ayes 11, Noes 7. As the report had been previously accepted by the House, Jonathan G. Hunton, (the anti-Jackson candidate,) was then declared to have been duly elected Governor of the State.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused the petition of Tobias Watkins, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

The Late James A. Bayard.—Mr. Bayard was a high-toned federalist, at the commencement of party strifes under the federal constitution. He continued a federalist to the day of his death: He was a patriot of the most virtuous and honorable stamp. His country was his idol; and he would have scorned to participate in any corrupt political proposition whatever. We never shall forget the noble declaration which he uttered at Ghent, at the gloomiest period of the negociation with the British commissioners, in the late war. He firmly and manfully declared, that *his country rose in proportion to the pressure of the war upon her, and that* SHE NEVER WOULD YIELD TO THE DEMANDS OF THE ENEMY, AS LONG AS A STICK OF WOOD WAS LEFT IN KENTUCKY. The sentiment ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, and worn at the heart of every American. It was uttered by a statesman who would have been the pride and ornament of any nation; by a statesman who nobly labored, and sacrificed his health and life, in the service of his country.

Phil. Inquirer.

As it should be!—An individual has been travelling through Connecticut, for the purpose of getting up an excitement against the Masons, in that land of steady habits. In this high calling he visited Hartford, where he held several public meetings, and conferred upon the curious the different degrees in Masonry, as they are laid down in Morgan's far famed book. But while raising the scrubs of the place to the Royal Arch, he was arrested by a prosecution, under a statute of the State, prohibiting *Theatrical* performances. It would not have been amiss, if he had been made acquainted with the ducking stool.—*Ral. Reg.*

Another Abduction.—On Saturday a lady of respectable appearance, named Mrs. T——, applied to the magistrates for their assistance in searching for a young lady aged about seventeen, who had disappeared in a mysterious manner from her house. The lady stated that she had taken this young female when only five years old under her protection, and had her educated, and in all respects brought up as her own child.

On Thursday evening the young lady disappeared, and Mrs. T—— suspected a gentleman who holds a respectable office in the city, and who had been in the habit of visiting at her house during the last twelve months, to be the person who had taken her away. A warrant was immediately issued against this person, he was arrested, the charge was stated to him, and the magistrates told him, that he should be committed to prison until the matter was investigated, he replied that he should not be imprisoned until some proof could be exhibited against him; the magistrate, however, told him that the circumstances related, and sworn to by the old lady, were sufficient to warrant his detention. The prisoner then stated that he had not carried the young lady away, but acknowledged that he knew who did, but was bound by his promise to that person, neither to reveal his name, nor the place in which the female was; he further mentioned that she is *enciente*. The magistrate said he could pay no regard to any promise so given on the subject, and that he should detain him until the matter shall be further investigated. The person (whom we have heard is a married man) was accordingly committed to prison.

We refrain from giving the names of the parties until the matter is entirely searched into by judicial investigation.—*N. Y. Cour.*

A Gloomy Picture of Boston.—If we must believe "Franklin," in the last Boston Traveller, the city is indeed on the high road to ruin. He estimates the amount of depreciation and loss sustained during the last year, at *three millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand* dollars. The depreciation on Real Estate, twenty-five per cent, amounts to *a million and a half.*

Cold Weather.—The Thermometer in Boston, on Saturday night, 30th January, stood at 6 degrees below zero, and on Sunday morning four persons were found dead in their beds, supposed to have been frozen to death.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1830.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act passed at the late session of the Legislature, to enable the State Bank to close its business, the Branch of that Institution in this town was closed on Thursday last, and an Agency substituted in its stead. Edward Lee Winslow, Esq. has been appointed the Agent.

There has seldom been a more general and unequivocal expression of indignation in any community, than has been elicited here by the manner in which the Parent Board at Raleigh has thought proper to carry its object into effect; but especially by their shameful treatment of that old and faithful officer, the late Cashier of this Branch. The following brief statement of facts may serve to shew this conduct in its proper light.

The late Cashier of this Branch was first appointed to that trust in 1818. He had been one of the securities of R. Raiford, the Cashier who preceded him. Against these securities the Bank brought suit, in 1819 or '20, for the recovery of an alleged deficiency of 50 or $60,000. In Dec'r 1826, he was removed, (with what propriety there is no need now to inquire,) for the reason that, as Cashier, he had the power (not that he had used it) of throwing obstacles in the way of a recovery from the securities. In 1828, *and before this suit was determined*, the Parent Board, UNSOLICITED, feeling, no doubt, that they had shamefully used their former devoted officer, again conferred the appointment on him. He for some time hesitated whether to abandon another business in which he had embarked; but feeling flattered by the magnanimity of the offer, he concluded to accept, and he has since been assured by the late President, who knew how to appreciate his character, that in case of the discontinuance of this Branch, he would no doubt be continued as the Agent to close its business. In addition to which, so perfect was their confidence in him, that his official bond was accepted with little more than nominal security, which was all that he would offer. When, therefore, the Parent Board had thus borne honorable testimony to his capacity and fidelity, he had reason to suppose that it was not for the purpose of again insulting him, without even the shadow of a pretence. But so it is: without an hour's notice, and without a reason, he has been a second time thrust aside; his character has been a second time exposed to the imputations always attending a removal from office. But not here, where he is known—where he has passed fifty years of a life unsullied by the shadow of a suspicion of his integrity—and where his devotion to the interests of the Bank, which he has always identified with his own, has been witnessed,—can this most undeserved treatment affect the character which his whole life has been devoted to acquire and maintain.

Thus much we have felt it our duty to say. It is the sentiments, feebly expressed, of an insulted community. But it is without any reference to the gentleman who has been appointed Agent. As a change has been made, a gentleman better calculated for the office, as well on account of his irreproachable character, as of his peculiar fitness for its duties, could not be found. But it is this trifling with the feelings and character of an honorable man and faithful officer, that has received the merited and unmingled condemnation of the people of this town.

The Tariff.—We learn from the following letter from our Representative in Congress, that the vote on laying Mr. McDuffie's bill to amend the Tariff, on the table, is considered equivalent to its rejection, "for this session, and perhaps for years to come."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

"*Washington, Feb.* 8, 1830.

"*Dear Sir*—The determination of Congress upon the subject of the Tariff may now be considered as definitively settled, for this session, and perhaps for years to come.

The bill reported on Friday last by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for a reduction of the duties on most of the articles of our home consumption, was this day laid on the table, (rejected,) by a vote of 107 to 79.

"When this bill was reported to the House on Friday, two motions were submitted by its enemies, one to postpone to the 4th July next, the other to lay it on the table, the latter of which always precluding debate, the friends of the bill were voted down without having an opportunity of arguing the case. So determined are an overwhelming majority of this Congress to adhere rigidly to the American system, as they call it, that I can see no probability of its being in any way modified.

"It is to be lamented that a subject of so much interest to the people of the U. S., should have been so rudely disposed of, and with so little courtesy to its numerous friends."

The following statement, which we have been at some trouble to prepare, will shew how the Delegations of the different States voted on this question:

	For.	*Against.*	*Absent.*
Maine,	2	3	2
New Hampshire,	0	4	2
Massachusetts,	11	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	1	0
Connecticut,	5	0	1
Vermont,	4	0	1
New York,	23	7	4
New Jersey,	5	0	1
Pennsylvania,	24	0	2
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	2	4	3
Virginia,	3	17	1
North Carolina,	0	9	4
South Carolina,	1	8	0
Georgia,	0	6	1
Kentucky,	7	4	1
Tennessee,	0	9	0
Ohio,	14	0	0
Louisiana,	2	0	1
Indiana,	1	1	1
Mississippi,	0	1	0
Illinois,	0	1	0
Alabama,	0	2	1
Missouri,	0	1	0

The 9th number of the Southern Review, just published, is very favorably spoken of at Charleston. The Articles are, 1. On Stuart's Hebrew Grammar; 2. Raymond's Political Economy; 3. Early Spanish Ballads, &c.; 4. Jefferson's Memoirs; 5. Paul Louis Courier; 6. The Navy—Report of the Secretary of the Navy, &c.; 8. The Wept of Wishton-Wish; 9. The Anatomy of Drunkenness.

A Temperance Society in Hartford, Con., has upwards of a thousand members.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law to authorise a Canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Raritan, and another to authorize a Rail Road from Camden to South Amboy.

Among the interesting individuals, lost in the Hornet, was Midshipman FORSYTH, who was educated by the Legislature of North Carolina, in requital for the distinguished services of his father, Col. Forsyth, who was a native of that State.—*Georgia Courier.*

The Small Pox.—We think it not improper to state, that there has been but one case of the small pox in this town, that which was noticed as having occurred on the 8th ultimo.

Wilmington Recorder.

The Augusta Courier supposes Mr. Spalding to be the first who made Sugar in Georgia, but states, that Mr. Maverick, of Pendleton District, S. C. claims the honor of making the first sugar in the U. States. This he made 40 years ago, from cane raised in a garden in Charleston. Mr. Maverick, who is devoting an active and intelligent mind to experiments in Agriculture, and in kindred arts, also believes he packed the first bale of cotton that was shipped to Europe. He was then a youth in the store of an uncle in Charleston. It was sent in the seed, to ascertain what could be made of the article. The report was discouraging, declaring that it was impossible to separate the seed to any profit.

Washington, February 12.

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last, namely:

Louis McLane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Charles C. Carrol, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

Augustus Davezac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J. C. Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia.

James Duncan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi.

William J. Duane, of Philadelphia, and James Campbell, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Mobile, Jan. 25.

The Rev. Bishop Brownell of Connecticut, and the Rev. Mr. Richmond, arrived in this city on Thursday Evening last, on a Missionary tour through the Western and Southern States. The Bishop officiated yesterday in the Church of Mr. Shaw before a large congregation, and this morning an Episcopal Convention is to be held at the same place, the object of which, we understand, is to take measures for the permanent organization of the Episcopal Church in this State.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on Thursday last, the Rev. Mr. COLIN McPHERSON, stationed Minister of the Methodist Church in this town, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. John Wall.

DIED,

At his residence in Greensborough, Geo., on the 1st inst., the Hon. THOMAS W. COBB, Judge of the Superior Courts of that State, and recently a Senator in Congress.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

A man by the name of Owen Slaughter was summoned on the 3d inst. to assist as a juror in laying off a road, on the opposite side of Mountain Creek from where he lived, in Richmond county—on which side of the creek he remained until near sun-set, when he started home. After crossing the creek, he had to cross a fence, where he was found by one of his negroes sent in search of him. No jury of inquest was held over his body, but from appearances, he fell from the fence on his head, which fall resulted in the dislocation of his neck, consequently terminated his existence. For a number of years he passed as a Preacher of the Gospel, of the Baptist order, from which Church he was excommunicated for intemperance. There is no doubt he died in a state of intoxication. This therefore should be a solemn warning to those in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess. It also calls aloud for the formation of more Temperance Societies, and an additional number of zealous members.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8 60. Bagging yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3 a 4. —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 90 a $1. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 7 a 7½, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8 a 8½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, 60 a 65.

Trust Sale.

BY and under the authority vested in me by the provisions contained in a Deed of Assignment, made by Elijah Everett of Cumberland county, dated the 10th day of June, 1829, I shall sell at Public Auction at the residence of said Everett, on Friday, the 19th day of March next, the following

PROPERTY, Viz.

500 acres of land, East side of Cape Fear river which did belong to said Everett, about thirteen miles below Fayetteville.

The right he had in 100 acres joining Richard Huckabee's land.

Also, 195 acres purchased at Sheriff's sale as the property of William Jordan.

Two likely NEGRO WOMEN.

One Wagon and Team,—together with sundry Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other property too tedious to mention.

DONALD McQUEIN, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1830.—63-3t

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Turning out (to use the common phrase,) having for some time been the order of the day in a certain portion of our country, seems now to have extended as far South as our own latitude. The revolution in the Branch of the State Bank here, a few days ago, amounted almost to a total extermination, not doing things by halves, nor proceeding upon the one-by-one principle—the whirlpool of authority swept before it every office and appointment save one. The President of that mighty institution fairly outran the genius of a Jackson, and can only be compared to Cromwell driving out by the spirit of his power, the whole Parliament of England; but unlike that great pattern of morality and religion, he withholds his reasons for so hasty and unlooked for a procedure; thus treating with unmerited contempt a respectable board of direction, and trifling with the reputation of an honest man, whose arduous duties and long tried integrity as Cashier of this Branch, entitled him to more respectful treatment. Whether from motives of state policy, or from individual feeling, arising from considerations of friendship on the one side, or the gratification of private revenge on the other, this system of expulsion has been brought into use, must remain with all except the projectors, a matter of uncertainty and speculation. Certain it is, that changes are often made without any ostensible cause, and also that the public mind (usually interested in matters of public moment) is not always satisfied with regard to the necessity of these removals, whereby some may be led to the suspicion, that selfish considerations with those whose appointments give them the controul over certain offices, are too often made the lynx eye which discriminates between the qualification of individuals, to the overthrow of the one, and the advancement of another. We might be far from supposing that such a feeling was the cause of the late dismissal at our Bank here—but lest selfishness should be thought the spirit of the storm which broke so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, we would be pleased to have the cogent reasons made known for so important a transaction. We are moved to this partly from the curiosity naturally excited upon such occasions, as well as a foolish desire we have to see the reputation of honest men protected from the aspersions of the ignorant and mischievous; and we do consider, that every man's reputation is exposed to animadversion when he is forced to the relinquishment of a trust reposed in him for years with confidence, and the public is left wholly to guess at the cause. And as defalcations are as common now as honesty used to be, (and therefore no longer thought disgraceful,) we almost necessarily conclude that no incumbent can be discharged from an office of trust, without being subjected to that suspicion. And did we not believe that our old and worthy fellow citizen holds with the tenacity of early prejudice to the principles of the old school, we might be disposed to heap upon *his* shoulders this fashionable innovation upon ancient customs; but so far from thinking this, we feel assured that the breath of censure cannot attach itself to a charge of negligence even, in his official duties, and while we are made to regret the circumstance from the respect we bear to the individual, we would assure him of friendship unimpaired and confidence unshaken. ONE OF MANY.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 10, Ship Phocian from N. York, Brigs Shibboleth from Providence, Lucy from Martinique, Schrs. Enterprise from New York, Grandee from Point Petre, Sloop Crawford from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs George for Martinique, Pamelia for Martinique, Empress for New York, Hope for Port au Prince, Mary Hart for Boston, Columbia for New York, Pilgrim for Martinique, Schrs. Don Quixote for Port au Prince, Hibernia for Porto Rico, Two Sisters for Porto Rico.

☞ A Baptist Camp Meeting will be held at Cedar Creek Meeting House, 9 miles below Fayetteville, to commence on Thursday the 11th of March next, and continue until Monday morning following.

Independent Company, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in front of the Town House, on Monday next, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Winter Uniform, provided with 7 rounds of blank Cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the day which gave birth to him, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

By order of Maj STRONG.

JNO. CARNEY, O. S.

Feb'y. 18, 1830.

Trust Sale.

BY order of the Trustees of J. & S. BIRDSALL, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House, on Thursday next, the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, the following property, viz.

1 Lot and Ware House with rail way attached South side Clarendon Bridge.

1 Lot, known as the "School Association Lot," with a commodious building thereon, in rear of the Methodist Church.

1 Large Warehouse on Bow Street, adjoining Duncan McRae, Esq., near Liberty Point.

1 vacant Lot, Corner of Moore and Orange streets.

1 do. do. on Mumford street.

1 do. do. on Hillsboro' street.

Pew No. 45, in Presbyterian Church.

ALSO.

All the Right, Title, and Interest of Jas. Jenkin, late of this place, in the Real Estate owned by the late Duncan McLeran in this town and county, and also, all of said Jenkin's Interest in James McLeran's, dec'd, part or right in said estate.

Terms, liberal and made known at sale.

J. BIRDSALL, *Agent.*

WILLKINGS & CO. *Auc'rs.*

February 16th 1830.

To Merchants, Planters, and Manufacturers.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications.

References.

Hon SAMUEL SMITH, " E. F. CHAMBERS, } Senators in Congress from Maryland.

" JOHN FORSYTH, } Senator in Congress from Georgia.

" DANIEL WEBSTER, } Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.

" LEWIS WILLIAMS, } Representative in Congress from North Carolina.

" WARREN R. DAVIS, } Representative in Congress from South Carolina.

Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGELY, WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. LUKE TIERNAN, Esq. ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. } Baltimore.

Baltimore, February 9, 1830. 63-4w.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M, the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeill, Adm'r thereof.

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
288 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chatham line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
250 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
289 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
410 on the waters of Mill creek
200 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
630 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
100 in Moore county, including the cool spring
300 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Hewson's Prize List.

Drawing of the

Union Canal Lottery, No. 2.

No. 29, 10, 50, 21, 8, 23, 34, 35.

No. 10, 29, 50, a capital prize of $30,000. The fortunate holders of the capitals are requested to present them at "*Hewson's Office,*" and receive the cash at sight.

Any one drawn number is $10.

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

February 13, 1830

☞Great Luck

ATTENDING HEWSON'S CUSTOMERS.

IN the two last Lotteries that have been drawn, HEWSON has had the pleasure of selling and paying to the fortunate holders of the Tickets, one Prize of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, one Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and several smaller Prizes—better evidences of good luck attending his customers he is not able to give at this time, but feels assured of showing something better on the 18th instant. Send your orders immediately.

GREAT AND SPLENDID DISTRIBUTION,

To take place on the 18th inst., in the city of NEW YORK.

New York Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS NO. 1, FOR 1830.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	30,000 DOLLARS,
1	do	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
			5,000 DOLLARS,
			4,000 DOLLARS,
			3,000 DOLLARS,
			2,452 DOLLARS,
10	Prizes	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	500 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	400 DOLLARS,
20	do	of	200 DOLLARS,
46	do	of	100 DOLLARS,
			&c. &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters*, $2 50.

☞ Dont value the $10 when you have so great a chance of securing an independence for life. Recollect the Prizes *are to be obtained at* HEWSON'S OFFICE, and the Cash always upon sight. Send your orders without delay, directed to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Odd and Even, draws again,

In the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th February.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2 for 1830. This Scheme is the same as the last, and is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Four Dollars.*

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4, | *Quarters*, $1
Halves, 2, | *Eighths*, 50 *Cts.*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore;*

Baltimore, January 29, 1830. 58-2.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37*tf*.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,
Costiveness,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,
Sickness of the stomach,
Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Dizziness of the head,
Lowness of spirit,
Palpitation of the heart,
With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

DR. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.

February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. DAWSON'S Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from stricture or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
Indian Vegetable Compound,

For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, when ever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair.*

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capillary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

Mr. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE

January 14.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1830.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17, 1829.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Fomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS.

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

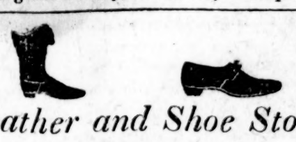
Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

THOMAS FOSTER, *Fashionable Tailor,*

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.

Sept. 22 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken T. F.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Fayetteville, December 3.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 23.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

The Christian ALMANACK, FOR 1830,

"Embraces, besides all the astronomical and other useful matter contained in the common Almanacks, much important instruction and information, of a moral and religious kind, adapted to the wants of all classes of the community," for sale, wholesale and retail, by

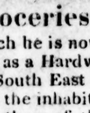
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

October 8. 44tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF

DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.

October 15, 1829 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Canal is now open for navigation.

The Locks are 100 feet in length, by 22 feet in width, and the Canal can be navigated by vessels within those dimensions, and drawing 7 feet water.

The rates of toll have been fixed so low, as to make it the cheapest, as well as the most expeditious and safe channel of communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. Any information in relation to the canal, rates of toll, &c. may be had on application at the company's office, No. 41 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Horses for towing may always be hired at a low price at either end of the canal.

ROBERT M. LEWIS, President
Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary. Nov. 3—50-tf

Baltimore, Washington & Georgetown New Line of Coaches.

Through from four and a half to five hours.

WILL leave Lyford's FOUNTAIN INN, Light Street, on Thursday, 6th inst. at half past 8 o'clock in the morning, for Washington, and continue to run daily; at the same time, will leave Barnard's Mansion Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, (near the President's House,) for Baltimore.

☞ Books kept at the above places, and also at the Stage Office, No. 2, south Calvert street, for the reception of passengers' names.

☞ Fare two dollars and fifty cents.

Nov. 3—50-13t

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY TEL, PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Rooms for Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with New Beds, *Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Hay and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion will be used to advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families. Also, private conveyances passing through this place on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞ As statements have been made to mislead the Travellers, and prejudice them against the Mansion Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following certificate from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,

C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUNDY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of March next, I will sell at the Court House Door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following *TRACTS OF LAND*, lying in the Districts of Lock's Creek, Flea Hill, Willis Creek, Rockfish, and 71st District, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due the same for the year 1828, together with all costs and charges, viz:

Lock's Creek District.

148 acres on Sandy creek, listed by David Horne, tax due,	$0 88
200 on do. by Abraham Leaden,	82
490 joining Autery and others, 300 manor plantation, 200 on Cape Fear joining McAlister, listed by Henry Nunnery,	13 17
50 on Burkhorn, by Merida Odum,	1 80
110 on do by Malcom Purcell,	1 09
Flea Hill District.	
1007 on Horsepen branch and 44 joining D. McNeill, by John Carouth,	1 23
200 on do. do. by John Davis	1 56
575 on Great & Little creek, by Jas Geddie	1 69
199 on Flat Swamp, by Bryant Guy,	75
100 joming Henry Elliott, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
128 joining Matthew King, by Jos. N. King,	2 24
840 on Bain's Marsh, by Alex'r McPhail,	3 40
460 joining Carouth, by do do. for the heirs of John McPhail,	67
266 joining H. Griffin, by Mary McCorquedale	1 01
75 Swamp, by John Norman,	75
100 on Mingo joining Trapwell, by John Pope,	80
18 joining Henry Elliott, by Joshua Taylor,	
50 joining Gardner and others unlisted, the estate of John McKay,	57
Willis Creek District.	4 09
143 on Cape Fear, by Daniel Butler,	75
300 west side C. F. Gray's crk, by Wm Brantly	4 06
200 joining D. Thames, by Jas. Chapman,	
222 on Dunn's Creek, and 1 unimproved Lot, Fayetteville, Cool Spring, by B. Chapman,	7 56
195 joining Thames, by Wm. Jordan,	3 28
156 east side Cape Fear, by Thos. Taylor,	

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By A. BLACK, D. S.

Rockfish District

330 Rockfish & Gillis branch, by Dunc Black,	3 65
200 Rockfish, by Nancy Campbell,	70
200 ditto. by William Carman,	
970 ditto. & Jumping gully, 100 on falls Rockfish, 3000 on big and little Rockfish, 189 Rockfish Mills, due for 1827 and 1828, by Thomas Davis,	28 70
100 Little Rockfish, by Thomas Davis for the estate of Wilkinson,	10
150 Broad branch, by Duncan Mac Arthur,	57
45 Camden road, by Elizabeth Newberry,	25
1462 Beaver creek, by Malcom McPherson	7 13
90 Sandy Run, by William Simmons,	94
500 joining the Ellison survey, by Samuel and Alexander Williams,	2 50
81 Espie's creek, by Jno. Mac Neil,	30
Seventy First District.	
2800 Beaver creek, by D. Kay,	7 56

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By D. GILLIS, D. S.

December 31, 1829. 56ts